

are practically one and the same range, or rather system of ranges through the whole of Tibet. I feel convinced that this theory of Grenard is quite correct, and during my researches I have arrived at the same result. In several details our orographical maps are, of course, different. But the great features are nearly the same.

In his chapter on the physical geography of Tibet, Grenard has discussed and classified all the ranges of Tibet, as well as the hydrographical systems. In this connection I have only quoted the passages regarding the Kara-korum System. Since the days of KLAPROTH nobody has approached the correct solution of the Kara-korum Problem so near as GRENARD. In many details his map will have to be altered in the future. So for instance there is no meridional range between the Lake of Aksai-chin and Lake Lighten, nor does the Ustun-tagh stretch from E. N. E. to W. S. W. between the same lakes, for, as we have seen in Vol. IV. the intermediate space between them is nearly as flat as a floor.

Instead of following Grenard's excellent summary of the whole system of folds in Tibet, I refer the reader to his map, the most interesting part of which is reproduced here as Pl. LXIX.